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organisms. The principle that contained the germ of form was, however, yet as wholly unknown as that of the supposed disease-germs of the atmosphere.

MARCH 10.

The President, Dr. LEIDY, in the chair.

Twenty-four persons present.

The following papers were presented for publication :—

“New Genera and Species of Fossil Cockroaches from the Older American Rocks,” by Samuel H. Scudder.

“A Revision of the North American Melicæ,” by F. Lamson Scribner.

“A Review of the American Eleotridinæ,” by Carl H. Eigenmann and Morton W. Fordice.

The deaths of Samuel Powell and Geo. Whitney, members, and of Benjamin Silliman, Jr., a correspondent, were announced.

Rhinoceros and Hippotherium from Florida.—Prof. LEIDY directed attention to some fossil remains, recently received from Dr. J. C. Neal, of Archer, Florida, and obtained by him from the same deposit noticed in the Proceedings of 1884, p. 118. Dr. Neal writes that he had again examined the locality in company with Prof. L. C. Johnson, who reports that the deposit overlies the Vicksburg limestone of Eocene age. Dr. Neal adds that the deposit appears to be the portion of the border of a lagoon of post-Tertiary age, and that it is now about 100 feet by 50 feet in extent. He also remarks that he has anxiously looked for relics of man, but thus far in vain. The fossils are mingled together in the greatest confusion, are badly fractured, but not water-worn.

The remains submitted, besides several less characteristic fragments of a crocodile, a carnivorous animal about the size of a fox, and of a lama, consist of two well-preserved teeth of a *Rhinoceros* and a *Hippotherium*.

The tooth of the rhinoceros fortunately happens to be one of the most characteristic of the series, and presents differences sufficiently from those of the many extinct forms of this country to render it probable that it indicates another species. The specimen is the crown, but slightly worn, of a last upper molar of the left side. It is especially remarkable for the extent of production of the intermediate folds of the chief lobes of the crown, in comparison with their condition in known forms of the genus. The fold of the anterior lobe is directed backward about half the interval of the lobes, and extends from the base to the triturating border of the crown. Its upper portion is half cylindrical; its lower portion compressed from without inward, and half elliptical in the length. It has the shape of a knife with a